



THE  
MISSISSKOU STANDARD

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BY

J. D. GILMAN,

To whom all Communications must be addressed; and if by mail, post paid.

POETRY.

For the Patriot.

TRUE BLUE.

There are fifty fine colours that flaunt and flare,  
All pleasant and gay to see,  
But of all the fine colours that dance in the air,  
True Blue is the colour for me.

True Blue is the colour of good true love,  
For it melts in woman's eye—  
True blue is the colour of Heaven above,  
For it beams in the azure sky.

True Blue is the colour that Nature free  
Has spread round the joyous Earth:  
True Blue is the hue of the dancing Sea,  
As it gave to beauty birth.

True blue it flows in soft blue vein,  
Of the bosom that's fond and true,  
As the violet softened by Heaven's own rain,  
Is tinged with Heavenly blue.

True Blue it is seen in the distant vale,  
Where fond hearts love to roam  
It curls in the smoke from the sheltered dale  
As it guides the wanderer home.

True Blue hangs glorious o'er the wave,  
From a thousand ships unfurled,  
It clothes the hearts of the British brave,  
As they bear it round the world.

And when skies grow dark and the wild winds yell,  
If he see but a streak of blue,  
The steersman is glad for he knows 'all's well,  
And his guardian Angel's true;

Now let the traitor and foe come  
With force or with treachery,  
From Canada hew their lesson they'll learn,  
True Blue is the garb of the Free.

When all fine colours do flaunt and flare,  
All pleasant and gay to see,  
True Blue is the colour alone to wear,  
True Blue is the colour for me.

MILITIAMAN.

Written for the Philadelphia Saturday Courier.

THE MOB-CAP;  
OR, MY GRANDMOTHER'S TRUNK

By Mrs. Caroline Hentz.

[Concluded.]

She spoke with such fervour and sensibility, and her countenance was lighted up with such an exalted expression, Edward was scarcely able to restrain the impetuous impulses of passion that urged him on. The confession trembled on his lips, but pride and poverty, two stern monitors, stood by his side, and forbade the avowal of his madness and presumption.

'No!' said he to himself, 'let me live on in the silence and secrecy of hopeless devotion, rather than by unguarded rashness risk the loss of that confidence so dangerous, yet so delightful. She allows me to be her friend. Let me never dare aspire to be more.'

Thus reasoned Edward Stanley, & thus he schooled the language of his lips—but the passion denied utterance in words, flashed from his eyes, and modulated every accent of his voice. He looked back upon this evening, passed alone with Mrs. Clifton, amidst the breathings of poetry and music, and exulted in the reflection that he had not committed himself by any act of imprudence he might hereafter vainly rue. Sometimes his feelings rose up against Clara, for the selfish vanity that had led her to sacrifice the fortune that might have placed him above the suspicion of mercenary motives, but her unappeasable sorrow for her transgression, would not allow him to cherish any resentment towards her. Sometimes too his conscience reproached him for the part he was acting towards Fanny, the idol of his boyish fancy—but every hour passed in her presence, convinced him that she looked upon him more as a brother than a lover, and wrapped in a mantle of constitutional indifference, she seemed scarcely aware of the wandering of his heart.

'Oh! I am so glad you are not going to leave us! I do not know how I should live without you and Clara.'

Fanny's most ardent expression in joy and sorrow, was, 'I am so glad—I am so sorry.' It was a great deal for her to say—but she looked at Clara exactly as she did at him, and Edward, whose heart was now enlightened, felt that she did not love him, and he rejoiced in the conviction.

One evening, just between twilight and darker hour, he was returning from a long walk, when a little before he left the woodland path, that led into the public road, he met an old woman muffled in a cloak and

hood—he bowed and was passing on, when she accosted him in a voice which was not unknown, and approaching nearer to her, he knew by the spectacles gleaming through the shades, under the deeper shade of a mob-cap, his ancient friend, of the stage coach, and he greeted her with great cordiality. She told him she was travelling about as usual, and had stopped in the village to make a visit to Mrs. Clifton, the grand daughter of her old friend.

'It is growing dark and late,' said he, 'let me see you safe to her house, for you have mistaken the path that leads to it.'

'Stop a moment,' said she, 'if you are not in too much haste, and let me rest on this log by the way side. I am old, and it wearies me to walk fast. Sit down, young man, and let me ask after your welfare. I have not forgotten your kindness to the aged, nor shall I.'

Edward brushed the dust from the log with his handkerchief, and preparing a seat for her, with great reverence placed himself at her side.

'Come,' said she, 'I must soon be gone, but I want to know if I can serve you. I am an eccentric old creature, but I am well off in the world, and when I die, I cannot carry my money into the grave. I am told there is a pretty young girl in the neighborhood, whom you love, and would marry, if you were not poor. Do not blush to own it, for if it is so, and I can make you happy by my means, I shall bless the hour that brought us together, even near the end of my pilgrimage.'

Her tremulous voice faltered, and she raised her handkerchief under her spectacles.

'Thank you, a thousand times, for your generous offer,' replied Edward, much moved, 'but indeed, madam, you are misinformed. I would not marry, if I could.'

'Young man,' cried she, 'you are not sincere. The heart craves for a kindred heart. You would not live alone. Confide in me, and I will not betray you. Trifle with me, and you may lose a friend, whose professions are not lightly made. Tell me, do you not love the fair girl, whom they call the beauty of the village, or is it but a passing rumor that has reached my ears?'

Edward wondered at the interest this singular old woman expressed in his destiny, but he did not doubt its sincerity, and he would not repay it with dissimulation.

'No, madam, I do not love her, otherwise than with brotherly kindness. Where I do love, I cannot hope, and all your generosity cannot avail me there.'

'Where?' said she. 'I want no half confidence. The imagination of age is dull to that of youth. Tell me all, or nothing.'

'There is one, then, with whom, were she poor, beggary would be a paradise, but whom fortune has placed so far beyond my reach, it would be madness to name, and presumption to aspire to. Sometimes, emboldened by her condescension, I have dared to think, had my lot been different—but no—it can never be—I need not say more—you know where your steps are bound.'

A silence followed this avowal, and Edward was so much absorbed by his own feelings, as almost to forget the presence of his companion. At length she spoke.

'I do not see the great presumption of your hopes; if you mean the widow Clifton, I see nothing to make her beyond your reach, unless you choose yourself to put her up in the clouds. She is rich, it is true, but what does she want of riches in another? She has found no joy in wealth. I know the history of her marriage; it was not voluntary on her part, and brought no happiness—a state of splendid bondage. Why do you not at least learn from her, whether your love is hopeless? If I—an old woman...if my heart warmed towards you the first moment I saw you, I should reveal it—is her young bosom made of stone, that it cannot be melted, or impressed?'

'She has often spoken,' said Edward, finding an increasing fascination in the subject, and drawing still nearer his aged friend, 'of the loneliness of her destiny, and of the insufficiency of wealth to satisfy the cravings of the heart. These wild dreams dazzled my imagination, and gild the future with the haes of heaven. But the dead of being banished from her presence, of incurring the displeasure of one who has been the benefactress of our family—you, who are in the winter of your days, can have no conception of the strength of these mental conflicts...this warring of fire and ice.'

'I have not forgotten the memories of youth,' she answered; 'and impassive as you believe me, there is an image cherished in my breast, whose traits the waves of oblivion can never efface, nor the snows of age ever chill. Few can love as I have loved; and love with me, is immortal as

the divine spark that lights up this perishable flame.'

She leaned trembling against the shoulder of Edward, who reproached himself for calling up emotions so sublime in their strength, thus glowing and triumphant, amidst the ruins of beauty and youth. He drew her cloak more closely around her, and warned her that the night dew was falling.

'You are right,' said she, rising; 'I was forgetting I am not young like you.' They walked slowly on, in the direction of Mrs. Clifton's house.

'May I not ask the name of the friend, to whose kindness I am so much indebted?' cried he.

'Oh!' replied she, laughing, 'I thought every body knew Aunt Bridget; for I am one of those universal aunts, whom every body knows, and no body cares for. My property is my own, and I have a right to bequeath it wherever I please—I have chosen you as my heir, and you may consider yourself equal in fortune to widow Clifton, or any other widow in the land. Not a word of thanks—no gratitude—at least, till legal measures are taken to secure it to your possession.'

'Singular and generous being,' said Edward, beginning to believe that her brain was somewhat unsound, 'what have I done to excite so romantic an interest, and what can I do to prove myself worthy of it?'

'Be sincere—truth is the only bond of love, and concealment with friends is false hood.'

They had now reached the gate of the avenue.

'You will not go in?'

'No,' said he, 'I cannot see her to-night; to-morrow, perhaps,—shall I see you then?'

'I cannot tell what the morrow will bring forth. But one thing let me say, young man, ere we part. You must plead your own cause, and not expect it will be done by me. If you have not moral courage and manly spirit sufficient to meet the consequences, whatever they may be, you merit the downfall of your hopes, and the humiliation of your pride.'

She closed the gate, and Edward watched her dark, shrouded figure slowly threading the winding path, and almost imagined he had been with one of those sybilline priestesses, who opened their lips in prophecy, and shadowed the mystic outlines of futurity. 'Whatever she may be,' thought he, 'I will be guided by her counsel, and abide by the result.'

As he drew near his own home, and saw the lights shining so quietly and brightly through the trees, that quivered gently as in a golden shower, and thought how tranquilly the hearts of his inmates now beat, secure from the fear of being driven from that love-hallowed home—when he reflected that for this peace, so beautifully imagined in the scene before him, they were indebted to the very being whose recollection excited the throbbing of a thousand pulses in his heart and in his brain,—gratitude so mingled with and chastened his love, that every breathing became a prayer for her happiness, even if it were purchased at the sacrifice of his own.

He saw Clara through the window, seated at a table with some object before her, which was shaded by the branches, but her attitude was so expressive, that he stood a moment to contemplate her figure. Her hands were clasped in a kind of ecstasy, and her cheeks were coloured with a bright crimson, strikingly contrasting with their late pallid hue. Something hung glittering from her fingers, upon which she gazed rapturously one moment,—then, bending forward the next, she seemed intent upon what was placed before her. He opened the door softly; she sprang up, and throwing her arms round him, cried in accents of hysterical joy—

'Dear brother...the trunk is found—there it is—oh! I am so happy!' And she wept and laughed alternately.

There indeed it was—the identical trunk whose loss had occasioned so much sorrow, with its red morocco covering and bright nails untarnished. Edward rejoiced more for Clara's sake than his own...for her remorse, though salutary to herself, was harrowing to him.

'Explain this mystery, dear Clara, and moderate these transports. How have you recovered the lost treasure?'

'Oh! it was the strangest circumstance! Who do you think had it, but Mrs. Clifton, that angel sent down from heaven, for one especial blessing. You know I went there to-day, about the time you took the walk in the woods. My heart was so full of grief for my folly, and gratitude for her kindness, I thought it would burst, and I told her all; no, not quite all—for I could not bring myself to tell her that I contained your property; her eye seemed to upbraid me so for betraying the trust,—

but again it beamed with joy, because she could restore to me both sacred relics.'

Here she held up the beads, now a thousand times more precious to her than all the chains in the world.'

'The pedlar called there, after he left me. She recognized the trunk; as it bore the name of a friend.'

Edward's cheek burned with emotion for his own name—Edward Stanley—was wrought upon the velvet lining, but Clara went breathlessly on:

'She gathered from him the history of the beads, and purchased them both, that she might on some future day have the pleasure of restoring them. She understood the sacrifice my foolish vanity had made, & anticipated the repentance that would follow. Is she not a friend, the best and the kindest? and ought we not to love her as our own souls? And can you forgive me Edward...will you forgive me, though I fear I never shall be able to pardon myself?'

'Forgive you, my sister? Let me only see once more the sweet, unaffected girl, who was the object of my approbation as well as my love, and I ask no more.'

He now examined the secret recesses of the trunk, and found the papers safe and untouched. Their value transcended his most sanguine expectations. He could redeem the paternal dwelling, meet the demands which had involved them in distress, and still find himself a comparatively rich man.

Clara ran out of the room, and bringing back the chain—the cause of all her woe,—she put it in a conspicuous corner of her work box.

'I will never wear this paltry bauble again,' cried she; 'but I will keep it, as a memento of my vanity, and a pledge of my reformation. I will look at it a few moments every day, as the lady did upon the skeleton of her lover, to remind me of the sins of mortality.'

When Clara had left them, with a joyous 'good night,' Mrs. Stanley drew her chair next to her son's and looked earnestly in his face.

'There is something I ought to mention,' said she, 'and yet I cannot bear to damp your present satisfaction. I have been told of an intended marriage, which I fear much will disappoint your fondest hopes. I trust, however, you have too much honest pride to suffer your feelings to prey upon your happiness.'

Edward started up, and pushed his chair against the wall, with a violent rebound.

'I cannot bear it mother—I believe it would drive me mad after all I have dared to dream to-night. I might, perhaps, live without her, but I could not live to see her married to another...Fool, credulous fool that I was, to believe that dotard's prophecy.'

He sat down again in the chair, which Clara had left, & throwing his arms across the table, bent his face over them, and remained silent.

'Alas! my son,' cried Mrs. Stanley, 'I feared it would be so. Mr. Morton feels for you the tenderness of a father, but—'

'Mr. Morton, did you say?' cried Edward, starting up again, at the risk of upsetting chairs, tables, and lamps...I believe I am out of my senses; and is it Fanny Morton who is going to be married?'

The sudden change in his countenance, from despair to composure, quite electrified Mrs. Stanley. She could not comprehend such great and sudden self control.

'Mr. Morton tells me,' she continued, 'that Fanny is addressed by a gentleman of wealth and respectability, and one who is every way a desirable connection. He has learned from Fanny, that no engagement subsisted between you, but he seemed apprehensive that your affections were deeply interested, and wished me to soften the intelligence as much as possible.'

Edward smiled. 'Tell Mr. Morton I thank him for his kind consideration, but no one can rejoice in Fanny's prospects more than I do.'

Mrs. Stanley was bewildered, for she had not dreamed of his present infatuation.

'I cannot understand how resignation can be acquired so soon, especially after such a burst of frenzy. I fear it is merely assumed to spare my feelings.'

'I cannot feign, dear mother, though I may conceal. Dismiss all fears upon this subject, for were Fanny to live a thousand years in all her virgin loveliness...if nature permitted such a reign to youth and beauty...she would never be sought after as the bride of your son.'

He kissed his mother, and bade her a hasty 'good night,' anxious to avoid explanations on a subject which had already agitated him so much.

The next day, when he reflected on his extraordinary interview with the old lady of the stage-coach, and her incredible promises in his behalf, he became more than

ever convinced of her mental hallucination.

Yet there was too much method in her madness, if madness indeed existed, to allow him to slight the impressions of her words.—He was now independent, & hopes that before seemed presumptuous, now warmed every pulsation of his being.

'Shall I even now follow the sybil's counsel?' said he to himself, as he bent his steps at evening towards Mrs. Clifton's door, but the moment he entered her presence, Aunt Bridget, her promises, and the world itself, were forgotten. She met him with a smile, but there was a burning glow on her cheek, and a hurried glance of her eye, that indicated internal agitation. She attempted to converse on indifferent topics, but her thoughts seemed to wander, and she at length became silent.

'I saw a friend of yours last night,' said he, with much embarrassment, for he knew not whether his confession were unveiled. 'She is very singular, but extremely interesting in her eccentricities. Is she with you yet?'

'She is, and will be with us whenever you desire. Yet I would first speak with you, Mr. Stanley, and communicate an intelligence which I trust will not cost me the withdrawal of your friendship. You have known me rich, surrounded with all the appliances of wealth and fashion, and as such, envied and admired. My fortune, has been transferred into the hands of another, and you see me now, destitute of that tinsel glare, which threw a radiance around me, which was not my own. Flatterers may desert me, but friends—I trust I may retain.'

She extended her hand with an involuntary motion, and the glow forsook her cheek.

'Your fortune gone,' exclaimed Edward, 'and mine restored.'

The next moment he was kneeling at her feet. In no other attitude could he have expressed the depth of that passion he now dared to utter.—What he said he knew not...he only felt that he was breathing forth the hoarded and late hopeless love, of whose extent he had never before been fully conscious.

'Am I then loved for myself alone?' cried Mrs. Clifton; 'by one, too, from whom I have vainly waited this avowal, to justify my preference?'

She bowed her head upon the hands that Edward was clasping in his own, as if her soul shared the humility of his devotion. Who would have recognized the gay and brilliant heiress, who once revelled in the cold halls of fashion, in this tender & passionate woman?

'Oh! exclaimed she, when the feeling of both became sufficiently calm for explanation, 'were I still the child of affluence, I might have vainly looked for the testimony of that love, which the vassal of love was so long a rebel to, to truth and to nature. And now,' added she, rising, 'let me not, in the fullness of my hearts content, forget your old friend, who is waiting no doubt, with impatience, to greet you. You will probably be surprised to learn that she is the lawful inheritor of my fortune, and that all I have been so profusely lavishing, was her just due.'

She smiled at Edward's unutterable look of astonishment, and closed the door. He was left but a few moments to his own bewildered thoughts, when the door again opened, and Aunt Bridget entered, in the same ancient cloak and hood, which seemed to be a part of herself.

'Wise and best of counsellors,' said he, advancing to meet her, and leading her to a seat on the sofa—'to you I owe the blessings of this hour. It was surely a propitious star that shone upon me when I first seated myself beside you that memorable night. Had you not come to prove your claim to her wealth, the spell that bound me would not yet have been broken, and a wall of separation might still have arisen between hearts that have met and blended, and will continue to mingle through eternity—'

Aunt Bridget turned away her head, and seemed suddenly to have lost the gift of speech.

Somewhat alarmed at her unusual silence, especially as he felt her shaking and trembling under the folds of her cloak, he leaned over her and tried to untie her hood, so as to give her air. Fearing she would fall into a fit, as she continued to tremble still more violently, he burst the ribbons asunder, for the knots seemed to tighten under his fingers, and the cloak, hood and mob cap fell off simultaneously—the large green spectacles too dropped from the eyes, which, laughing and brilliant, now flashed upon his own—and the arms which had been extended to support a far different personage, were folded in transport around the graceful form of Mrs. Clifton.

'Will you forgive me?' cried she, when she raised those beaming eyes from his shoulder, 'the wily deception I have ever



practised? Will you forgive me for continuing a disguise through love which commenced from eccentric motives? Young and unprotected, I have sometimes found safety in this disguising garb. Like the Arabian monarch, I like occasionally the covering of a mask, that I may be able to read the deep mysteries of human nature. But my masquerade is over...I have read all I ever wish to learn.—Promise not to love me less because the doom of riches still clings to me, and I will pledge life and fame, that you shall find in Anst Briget, a faithful, true and loving wife.

#### Latest from England.

The Packet Ship Siddons arrived at N. York on the 26th ult., bringing London papers to the evening of the 16th February, and Liverpool to the 18th. Their contents are more than usually interesting to the Canada public.

Lord Normandy has succeeded Lord Glenelg in the Colonial Office.

Lord Durham rose again to ask when the papers relating to Canada would be placed on the table of the House. He had seen, with the deepest regret, the publication of a portion of those papers in a morning journal, (the Times). He adverted to the attempts made in certain quarters to prejudice him in the public mind, in reference to the expense of his mission; declaring that every shilling of expense that related to himself had been defrayed by himself. He had received no salary, and incurred a loss of nearly £10,000.

Lord Melbourne declared his entire ignorance as to the publication of the report—how it had happened it was impossible for him to say. It would be idle, however, to make further delay in bringing it before the House, since it had gone before the public; and on the 11th he would lay it before their Lordships.

The Marquis of Londonderry gave notice, that on the 14th he should put some questions relating to a very unilitary proceeding, (the dinner given to Lord Durham by the Guards, at Quebec)...a proceeding, he said, which caused as great a sensation in England as any other connected with Lord Durham's Administration.

February 11.—In the House of Lords, the Earl of Ripon asked whether there was any understanding with the Pacha of Egypt as to carrying into effect the commercial stipulations of the treaty recently entered into with Turkey. And Lord Melbourne said that the Pacha had made known his intention to conform to the stipulations of the treaty, in all respects.

Lord Melbourne laid on the table the papers connected with Lord Durham's mission and the affairs of Canada. He said—

Ministers had found it impossible to make up their minds as to what course they should pursue, until they were in possession of the views of the noble Earl who had filled the office of Governor General. But, he begged leave to say, that now they were in possession of the information derived from that source, they would lose no time in giving to it their utmost consideration; and, he was in hopes that, before the Easter recess, they should be enabled to introduce a measure for the purpose of putting a speedy end to the discounts that have unfortunately existed in Canada.

Lord Wharcliffe asked for some explanation of the manner in which Lord Durham's report had got into the papers. If there ever was a document that ought to have been kept from the public until laid before Parliament, that was the one. He insinuated that Lord Melbourne or Lord Durham must have had some agency in the publication.

Lord Durham disclaimed all such agency. He had received an official communication from Lord Glenelg, that the report would be laid before Parliament on the 5th, and that two thousand copies were printed for the purpose. On receipt of this information he had given five or six copies, confidentially, to some of his particular friends—having leave to do so from one of her Majesty's ministers.

A sharp and rather personal debate followed, in which various topics were introduced, among others, the former remark of Lord Durham that he was £10,000 out of pocket by the mission. The Marquis of Westmeath and some other peers observed that this money ought to be refunded to Lord Durham. The appointments of Messrs Wakefield and Turton were also alluded to, as matters on which Lords Durham & Melbourne were at issue. The debate was finally cut short by a strong appeal from Lord Durham, who said,

My Lords, I wish to set the noble Marquis right if he is willing to be set right, on the matter to which he has just referred. I never did say that the country owed me 10,000 pounds, or any sum of money whatever. What I did say was, that the cost of my outfit and of every thing relating to myself was borne at my own expense, and that I had not made, and should not make, any demand on her Majesty's government for any expenditure connected with my mission which related to myself. I also said that by that expenditure I had been little short of 10,000 pounds out of pocket; but that for that, or any part of it, I made no charge whatever. I have only one word more...I would ask your Lordships whether the discussion of the great question to which the papers on your table refer, is to be disguised by personalities such as we have heard? [Hear, hear.]

My lords, I am perfectly ready to answer any objections, or to enter into any explanations on any and every part of my

conduct, as fully as any of your Lordships can desire; let noble lords condemn or blame, or praise, any part of my conduct as they may think fit; but when all this is passed, let us, I beg, go to the discussion of the great question to which the papers before us refer, with that calmness and dignity which becomes a subject of such importance to the empire at large, and to our North American Colonies in particular. Such a subject ought not to be mixed up with any low personalities or petty personal feelings. [Hear, hear.]

The Marquis of Londonderry withdrew his notice relative to the Guards dinner at Quebec.

February 13.—The House of Lords did not sit, and in the House of Commons there was no quorum.

February 14.—Lord Wharcliffe asked if Lord Melbourne had any objection to produce certain correspondence between Lord Durham and Lord Glenelg, referred to in the papers already laid before the House. Lord Melbourne replied that all had been produced which it was thought expedient to lay before the House.

The Duke of Wellington inquired if there was any objection to producing Sir Francis Head's correspondence with the colonial office. Lord Melbourne said no, altho he should not think proper to produce it on his own responsibility. The Duke then gave notice that he should move for it, the next day, and also for Sir John Colborne's correspondence.

In the House of Commons, Mr. O'Connell presented a petition from 10,000 inhabitants of Dublin, for a real union of Ireland with England, or none at all. They asked for an equality of representation, and that the majority should not be compelled to support the church of the minority. He gave notice that on the 28th he should bring in a bill upon the subject.

Mr. Leader presented a petition from two lawyers of Montreal, complaining that they had been deprived of their liberty unlawfully.

[One of these petitioners must be M. Lafontaine, the other we presume is M. Mondelet.]

#### LORD DURHAM'S REPORT.

This paper fills fifty columns of the London Daily papers. We can give merely an outline of its contents. His Lordship sets out with the position that the differences in Lower Canada are not differences of political principles, but of national races.—British against French, and French against British...Nearly one half of the Report is taken up in establishing this position. 'I expected,' he says, 'to find a contest between a government and a people. I found two nations warring in the bosom of a single State. I found a struggle, not of principles, but of races. The two parties combine for no public object; they cannot harmonize even in associations of charity. The only public occasions on which they ever met, is in the jury box; and there they meet only to the utter obstruction of justice. The loyalty of the French Canadians is next denied. Never again will the present generation of French Canadians yield a loyal submission to a British Government—never will the English population tolerate the authority of a House of Assembly, in which the French shall possess, or even approximate to a majority.'

In Upper Canada things, Lord D. thinks, are not irreclaimable, although he admits the continuance of many practical grievances, the determined resistance on the part of the authorities, to such a system of responsible government as would give the people a real control over its destinies, 'have induced a large portion of the population to look with envy at the material prosperity of their neighbors in the United States, under a perfectly free and eminently responsible government, and in despair of obtaining such benefits under their present institutions to desire the adoption of a Republican Constitution, or even an incorporation with the American Union.'

The Lower Provinces are 'eminently loyal,' but Lord D. warns ministers against depending too much even on that feeling. 'The retention of the N. A. Colonies by an armed force, is out of the question. The expenditures of the last two years' forbid that, and one million of pounds sterling annually for the colonies, will barely enable us to attain that end.' Without a change in the government, the discontent which now prevails will spread and advance; for in proportion as the cost of retaining them increases, their value will diminish.

On Lord Durham's first arrival in Canada, he was strongly inclined to the project of a Federal Union. But as any power which the French Canadians might possess, he doubts not, would be used against the policy and very existence of 'every form of British Government,' 'tranquillity,' he thinks, 'can only be restored by subjecting that province to the rigorous rule of an English majority, and the only efficacious government would be that formed by a Legislative Union' of the two Canadas, subject to be extending hereafter 'over all the British Provinces in North America,' which plan, it seems was approved of thirty-four years ago by the Queen of England's father then Duke of Kent.

Lord Durham therefore 'without a hesitation' recommends the introduction of a Bill into Parliament for repealing the 31st of Geo. III, restoring the union of the Canadas under one Legislature, and reconstituting them as one Province, with provisions to admit, with the consent of the two Canadas, or their Legislature, any or all of the other N. A. Colonies; on application

of the Legislature thereof, a parliamentary commission should be appointed for the purpose of forming electoral divisions, and determining the number of members to be returned, as near as may be 'in proportion to population,' with temporary power to the governor of suspending by proclamation the issue of writs for the electoral districts 'recently the seats of rebellion.'

Lord D. considers the present constitution of the Legislative Councils of those provinces 'inconsistent with sound principles.' It will be, therefore, necessary that Parliament should revise the constitution of their bodies. The report recommends, without entering into details, 'a plan of local government by elective bodies subordinate to the general legislature, and exercising a complete control over such local affairs as do not come within the province of general legislation.' These municipalities, he suggests, should be formed by act of the British Parliament.

A general executive, 'on an improved principle,' not explained, together with a supreme court of appeal, 'for all the North American Colonies,' and the entire administration of the public lands by an Imperial authority, are next recommended.

All the revenues of the Crown, except those derived from lands, to be at once given up to the United Legislature, on concession of an adequate civil list.—This is no concession, as the assemblies, already have all the revenues. The responsibility of the Colonial functionaries except the Governor and his secretary, to the United Legislature, are strongly dwelt upon—and the Governor, it is added, should carry on his government by head of departments in whom the Legislature place confidence, [a sort of colonial ministry.]

The Judges, he says, should hold office during good behaviour, with permanent salaries, as in England.—No money votes to originate in the Legislature without the previous consent of the crown. Past provisions with respect to clergy reserves, and the application of funds arising from them to be repealed. The Report concludes by impressing on Ministers the necessity of prompt and decisive settlement of this important question.

[From the London Times.]

On Monday, there were presented to both Houses of Parliament, not only Lord Durham's report, but a second, and much larger volume, entitled 'Copies or Extracts of correspondence relative to the Affairs of British North America.' Both volumes are now printed, and yesterday they were delivered to the peers, there not having been time to make a complete delivery. The second volume, namely, that consisting of the 'correspondence,' occupies upwards of 400 folio pages. With regard to the contents, it consists of 105 letters from Lord Glenelg, dated between the 19th February, 1838, and 25th January, 1839, respecting Lower Canada; 94 letters from Sir J. Colborne and the Earl of Durham, also respecting Lower Canada, dated from 24th of January, 1838, to the 8th of January, 1839, inclusive; 22 letters from Lord Glenelg, between the 22d May, 1838, and 2d of February, 1839, inclusive, regarding Upper Canada; 41 letters from Sir George Arthur, between the 23d March, 1838, & 4th January, 1839, also regarding Upper Canada; together with documents from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland—in all, consisting of 269 despatches.

(From the Standard.)

To Viscount Melbourne.

Athenæum, Feb. 13, 1839.

My Lord,—I have the honor to state to your Lordship, that in glancing over that portion of Lord Durham's report to her Majesty on the affairs of British North America which relates to Upper Canada, I have just observed three paragraphs described in the margin as 'Proceedings of Sir Francis Head—failure of result aimed at by Sir F. Head...real result of Sir F. Head's policy...legislature does not possess sufficient popular confidence...exasperation of the people.'

In one of the above paragraphs, which, like the rest of Lord Durham's report on Upper Canada, contains information perfectly new to me, is the following statement:—'In a number of other instances, too, the elections were carried by the unscrupulous exercise of the influence of the Government.'

My Lord, after having, in reply to the addresses of both houses of the Legislature of Upper Canada, declined to embarrass her Majesty's Government by divulging my correspondence with the colonial Department, having told your Lordship that I would neither publish my despatches nor give the names and numbers to enable either House to ask for them, & having, since my return to London, most clearly made it known 'that I had determined never again to ask your Lordship to produce my despatches, that I intended not to petition either House of Parliament for their production; and that, in case they should be asked for in either House in my name, I should authorize the Government to deny the allegation,' having faithfully performed these duties to the Government, it is, I own, with extreme surprise I find that your Lordship and your colleagues should have deliberately advised her Majesty to lay before both houses of Parliament a report containing the paragraphs alluded to, when her Majesty's Government knew perfectly well that they were, and long had been in possession of despatches from me containing unanswerable evidence of the series of misstatements which these paragraphs contain. I conceived that her Majesty's Govern-

ment, by submitting those paragraphs to Parliament at all, and at all events, by doing so without disclosing a single word of the complete contradiction of them which they possess, have made it unavoidably necessary that without a moment's delay, I should vindicate myself; and I have now therefore, the honor to inform your Lordship that I shall this day send to the press documents which will enable the British public to form their own judgment, not only on the policy which has been pursued by her Majesty's Government in the British North American colonies, but on the 'paraceti,' for an inward bruise, recommendation which are contained in the elegantly written document which has assailed me.

I have the honor to remain, my lord, very respectfully, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

F. B. HEAD.

#### MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHTSBURG, APRIL 9, 1839.

The excitement which prevails on some parts of this frontier, in consequence of the burnings which have taken place during the last few days, cannot be well imagined by those who are not in the immediate vicinity where these depredations are committed; and, unless the United States government takes some effectual steps to remove the scoundrels from our borders, who have been burning, plundering and murdering the inhabitants on this frontier, for nearly two years, without the least provocation, and without having received in return one stripe of that chastisement which they so richly deserve, the consequences which must inevitably follow, will be of a serious nature. These villains have yet to learn, and they will learn, and that too by experience, that they are not beyond the reach of justice, although they have long been permitted to imbrue their hands in the blood of our fellow-subjects, without having it meted out to them.

We have frequently been asked, if the sufferings, which the people on these borders have so long endured, are still to be protracted...if the desperadoes who have desolated our firesides and laid our homes, and who are still lurking about in search of victims, are to be permitted to continue their midnight assassinations and burnings? It is impossible for us to answer these questions, but our neighbors over the way can, if they will; as they have the power—and they alone—to determine how long we are to be harassed by these scape goats who have taken refuge under their wing. We are well aware that there are many persons among them who would gladly divest their country of the outlaws who are lounging about their villages, but until the mass of the frontier population are brought to their senses, those who are peaceably disposed, cannot be expected to effect anything unless their Government takes hold of the subject with a determination to put a stop to these acts of incendiarism.

The determination come to, at a public meeting held in Highgate, Vermont, some days since, if carried into effect, may have a good tendency; and if a similar plan were to be adopted wherever the refugees and their associates have found a skulking place, we might hope for more peaceable times. But it is sheer nonsense to talk of returning tranquillity so long as two or three hundred notorious villains are fed and sheltered by our neighbors on the other side of the line, and who hold themselves in readiness, at any moment, to pounce upon us, like ravenous wolves.

Our readers will perceive from the following article from the Montreal Courier, that Governor Fairfield has given up the idea of thrashing Sir John Harvey and the New Brunswickers, at least, for the present.

Despatches from Fredericton reached town yesterday for his Excellency Sir John Colborne; and we are authorized to state, that they convey intelligence of the satisfactory termination of the 'Border War,' Governor Fairfield having acquiesced in an agreement submitted by Major-General Scott, (U. S.) The troops on both sides are forthwith to be withdrawn, and preparations were making to carry this into immediate effect. Major-General Hodson, commanding the Maine Militia in the Valley of the Aroostook, has issued a General Order, announcing his intention to retire as soon as a sufficient civil force arrives to assist the Land Agent. His Excellency Sir John Harvey will, also, immediately dispende with the services of the greatest part of the Provincial Militia and Volunteers. The 11th Regt. are now on their return to Quebec.

We learn from the St. Francis Gazette, that the building occupied as barracks for the Volunteers at Granby, was burnt on the 23d ultimo, while the troops were absent. It supposed, as no fire had been

kept in the building for some time, to have been the work of an incendiary.

From some cause, our Herald, and Courier were not received by Friday's or Saturday's mail. We do not wish to be over and above particular, but we cannot see any necessity for such failures, which not unfrequently occur.

For the Mississkoui Standard.

MR. EDITOR,—Looking therefore on the one scale of the balance at the continuance of these pacific relations, and the unbroken harmony that now exists, while on the other, the value of the whole Canadian possessions of the crown, the latter would most certainly in his opinion kick the beam."—Extract from a Speech delivered in the House of Lords by Lord Brougham.

In noticing the above extract, my blood boils with indignation; but my heart almost shrinks within me at the question...can this be true? can such language as this be uttered in a House of British Legislature, and not call down on its author the indignation of England's sons? The abject character of the man, would not give any weight to such opinions, but coming as it does from the barrier which has so often stemmed the voice raised for the subversion of constitutional rights, without rebuke, it must be viewed with agony of feeling, and the author held up to public scorn, receiving the merited chastisement of rebuke from the truly loyal. Oh, Henry Brougham! degraded son of England! pander to every licentious passion! billean to every dearest right of Canada. What can be thy motive for thus putting a sword into the hands of England's enemies? Are not her enemies numerous enough without arraying thyself in their ranks? Or is it that the Devil's cup of Rebellion is only waiting to overflow the fair fields of 'merry England,' when thou shalt have by thy contribution filled up its diabolical measure. What! shall the interests of Canada 'kick the beam' of the scale when placed in juxtaposition to the cultivation of friendship with the United States? Sooner shall Henry Brougham be exalted to the 'beam' of its deserts than such a consummation take place. But, Harry, possibly you might have taken a larger quantity of 'Eau de vie' than usual that night; perhaps you might have been—but it is of no use to find excuses for thy dereliction from the path of honor...many a time would she have sustained thee in thy rapid career; and by her assistance, a halo would have illumined thy path, and England's triumphal monument received thy name among the countless multitude of her honored sons. But how art thou fallen. Iago with all his treachery to his friend could not show so black a stain on his character as thou. Words cannot express the utter detestation thy character is helden by the true and loyal. Are the interests of Canada much longer to writhe under thy lash? Are the traitors to England much longer to find a kindred feeling in the breast of Henry Brougham? God forbid! sooner let her stand forth in the fight that may come, casting off the fictitious aid of all such as thou; trusting to the righteousness of her cause, and the might of her own right arm; fling herself forward into the breach which anarchy is making in the barrier of our dearest rights, and perish (if it is so ordained) in a flood of glory. Perish! but with the utter annihilation of her enemies. And where will Henry Brougham be found? where will the foster brother of every thing base and vicious be? crushed by the torrent he was instrumental in raising, and his name, only remembered to be execrated by his associates.

Mr. Editor, I have thought fit to dwell thus long on the character of one who ought to have been the staunchest of our supporters; raised as he was from the ranks of the people by his Sovereign, but wofully deceived by the specious glitter marking his rapid career, that I might draw the attention of my fellow-townsmen to a character of another description, namely, the Duke of Wellington; a name which every lover of his country will hail with joy, at beholding him once more hurling defiance in the teeth of our enemies, and ready to back his words by deeds of noble daring. It must have been a soul-thrilling moment, to have seen the veteran warrior rise in his place among the noblest of England's chivalry: lauding our brave militia, not in the honeyed accents of a fawning courtier, but in the language of one that could deeply feel the sacrifice they have made; bitterly lamenting the blood they have shed in defeating some of the greatest villains that ever polluted the face of the



earth, but at the same time glorying that the same stern spirit and love of Old England, which laid prostrate the haughty power of Napoleon, still existed even in another hemisphere; that the descendants of the men who had accompanied him in hours that tried the souls of the bravest, could (remembering the deeds of their forefathers) rush forth at the call of their country, & cheerfully risk all that rendered existence desirable, in defence of the supremacy of the laws. What a kindred feeling must have animated his frame at that moment. I would earnestly entreat our brave militia to shrink not from their stern resolves of crushing every thing pertaining to rebellion, as long as they can be supported by countenance of such a son of England.

Remaining

Your obedient servant,  
WILLIAM TELL.

#### REVIVAL OF THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY AT PIGEON-HILL.

On the evening of the 22d February, 1839, the friends of Temperance met in the Chapel on Pigeon-hill; when a rousing appeal was made to a large audience by the Rev. W. Squire. And having ascertained by vote, that the resuscitation of the dormant Society in this place was desired, on a new and firmer basis, a committee was appointed to draft a Pledge and Resolutions.

And on the afternoon of the 28th March, another still larger meeting was held in the same place.

After the Rev. Mr. Squire had again delivered a very suitable address, he was called to the chair, and Daniel Campbell, Esq. was requested to act as Secretary, and the latter having read the Pledge and Rules drafted by the committee, they were unanimously adopted as follows:—

#### PLEDGE.

We the subscribers, in view of the many evils resulting from the use of intoxicating liquors, do hereby promise that we will totally abstain from the use of all intoxicating beverages, except for medicinal purposes, and in religious ordinances; and that we will use our influence in discouraging their use among all our fellow creatures.

#### RULES OF THE SOCIETY.

1st. The designation of the Society shall be, The Sagersfield, St. Armand, Temperance Society.

2d. The object of the Society shall be to annihilate the traffic in, and use of all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, except for medicinal purposes, and in religious ordinances.

3d. Every person above the age of twenty years, who shall have resided in the neighbourhood not less than one year, and who shall subscribe the Pledge of this Society, shall be eligible as an Office Bearer.

4th. Every person above the age of fifteen years who shall subscribe the Pledge, shall be received as a member and entitled to vote in all business of the Society.

5th. Youths above the age of six years, shall be admitted and considered as members on subscribing to the pledge, but whose votes shall not be estimated in transacting the society's business.

6th. The office bearers of the Society, shall consist of a President, Secretary, and a Committee of seven who shall be elected annually; any three of whom shall be a quorum.

7th. The absence of the President or Secretary shall be supplied, *pro tempore*, from among the eligible members, by vote of the meeting.

8th. The President and Secretary to be of the Committee *ex officio*, also all Ministers who are members of the Society.

9th. That the committee shall use all prudent means to promote temperance, and to increase the number of subscribers, also to report at the first meeting of the society the delinquencies of any of the members, that may by any means come to their knowledge.

10th. That any member convicted of violating the Pledge, shall be expelled from the Society, unless an acknowledgment be made to the satisfaction of a majority of the members present at the meeting.

11th. There shall be an annual meeting to report the progress of the Society, and to appoint office Bearers, on a day to be fixed by the committee who shall also convene as many other meetings as circumstances may require.

12th. Every person who shall have signed the Pledge of the Society, shall be considered morally bound to abide thereby, until such time as he shall intimate to the Secretary, his desire to be released from

his pledge when the secretary shall make a record thereof.

13th. That no alteration shall be made in the pledge or rules now established for the government of this society, unless by a majority of the members convened at a meeting; and of which meeting, and of the intention to propose any alteration or amendment, due notice shall be given at the times of public worship at the places in the vicinity immediately preceding the meeting, that every member may be afforded an opportunity to support or oppose such alteration or amendment as to him may seem right.

14th. All meetings of the Society shall be opened and closed with prayer.

After the Pledge and Rules had been adopted, seventy persons came forward & subscribed the Pledge; one tenth of whom belonged to Captain Botham's company of Volunteers; two of them are Sergeants, and two are corporals.

The following persons were duly elected officers of this Society for the ensuing year:—

Mr. LANGDON SIMPSON, President.  
DANIEL CAMPBELL, Esq. Secretary.  
Members of Committee.  
Sergeant Ignatius Breathwith,  
Messrs. John Simpson,  
Thos. Russel Brill,  
Samuel Embury,  
James N. Sager,  
John Brill,  
W. S. Holsapple.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Rev. Mr. Squires, for the fatherly discharge of his duty in the Chair, and for the great service he had rendered the cause in this place.

The Revd. Mr. Campbell concluded with prayer, and the meeting was adjourned *sine die*.

DANIEL CAMPBELL, Secretary.  
St. Armand, 28th March, 1839.

We regret to learn from the Upper Canada papers, that a reasonable plot was recently discovered at Toronto, the leading object of which was to assassinate the Lieut Governor, and set fire to all the public buildings of the city. The principal person as yet ascertained to have been implicated in this plot is Sergeant Arthur Flood of the 1st troop or incorporate Dragoons, commanded by Major M'Grath. Flood, it is said has been for some time in close correspondence with parties in the United States, to whom he regularly communicated whatever came under his notice of the movements in Upper Canada. The circumstances which led to the discovery of this diabolical conspiracy, were purely accidental. In prosecuting a search for sum petty offender, Flood's lodgings were examined, when, on raising an old cap, the papers which led to the disclosure of the plot, were discovered, and brought before the executive Council, by whom he has been twice examined. [Montreal Gazette.

It is stated in the Cornwall Observer, that in consequence of the intelligence recently received from England with respect to the extraordinary opinions expressed by Lord Brougham, in regard to these Provinces, his Lordship was hanged and burnt in effigy, by the people of Cornwall, on the night of Tuesday last. [Ib.

*Resignation of the Colonial Secretary.*—Lord Glenelg, after having answered a question put to him by Lord Brougham, relative to the abolition of Slavery in the Island of Bourbon, requested their Lordships to permit him to address them on a matter which related to himself personally. I have just replied to the noble Lord (Brougham) on a topic affecting my administration, and in which I felt a most lively interest, but I am now no longer in office. (Great sensation observable on this announcement in the House.)

My Lords, I have this day thought it incumbent upon me to tender my resignation, and I do not hesitate in making known to you my reasons for such a proceeding. On Tuesday morning a communication altogether unexpected, was addressed to me by my colleagues in office, in which certain changes in the Ministry were announced—but which, after a mature deliberation, I could not yield assent to. I exceedingly regret at being obliged to resort to the only alternative I had, the more particularly at a time when my sudden abandonment of my post must necessarily defer the settlement of important colonial questions—but I conceived it my duty to retire. I beg however, to assure the house that I shall always be ready to give an account of my conduct, and to afford any explanation that may be required of me. (This declaration produced a very violent agitation in the house, and the peers appeared to be engaged in a very animated conversation.)

#### THE WHEAT FLY.

Petite Nation, 17th March, 1839.  
Sir,—It was only last evening that I received yours of 9th inst. requesting information on the method to be adopted for preventing the ravages of the *wheat fly*. I immediately sent for my neighbour,

Antoine Couillard dit Dupuis, who prepared his wheat last spring and was perfectly successful. The present method has been followed for several years by the Farmers settled on Lake George in the Township of Plantagenet, Province of Upper Canada opposite the Seigneurie of Petite Nation, and always with the same success.—The following is the method adopted by my neighbor:—

He pulverised one pound of *blue copperas* (vitrol blue) and dissolved it in a bucket of water; he put six minots of wheat in a tub and sprinkled it over with this solution, with a broom, taking care to stir the wheat so that it might be well impregnated with the liquid, which was all absorbed by the wheat, and sowed it the third day after having thus begun to sprinkle it with the above solution, taking particular care to stir it with a shovel. He sowed his wheat, thus prepared, on the 5th and 6th of May and gathered it in on the 16th and 17th of August. There were oats and milwede (*melle*) among the wheat, which did not spring up. The wheat grew up fine and very clean. Mr. Couillard caused 12 sheaves to be thrashed separately and they produced two minots, though the ground was poor. The neighbours who had not thus prepared their seed suffered much by the fly.

I had on former occasions advised, verbally, several persons to use the blue copperas (vitrol blue,) but I had been misinformed, as I prescribed a method differing a little from the above. Mr. Couillard's plan is the only one to be followed.

I had intended to publish the above in the newspapers for the information of the public, but as the members of the Special Council are pleased to take the matter into consideration, I will trust to them for its publication.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, Sir,  
Your very humble and obdt. servant,  
J. H. PAPINEAU.  
G. B. Faribault, Esq. Assistant Clerk to the Special Council, Montreal.

LIST of letters remaining in the Post Office at Frelighsburg, 6th April, 1839.  
Benjamin Spencer Alexander B Anderson  
Jeremiah Pettis Mrs Sarah Smith  
Martin Sornberger Richard Clark  
Shubael Smith Robert Perkins  
Pierre Leclerc Miss Mary Thomas  
Andrew Patterson or Representatives  
Abener Cheney John Clark  
George W Ayer 2 Joseph Raskow  
care of George Barnes.  
Sarah Stickney Doctor Miner  
William Harris Josiah Moore  
Alfred Leonard Charlotte C Krans  
James Lee Eliza Jane Reynolds  
R V V Freligh Caroline Krans

Capt David Krans Lieut John Massey  
Lieut James Havell and Ensign James Lock  
formerly of Frontier Light Infantry, or either of them, if deceased their representatives.

LIST of letters remaining in the Phillipsburg Post Office, quarter ending 5th April 1839.  
Acres William Sergt. Merritt A. B. Mr.  
Cooper Agness Mrs. Merritt Nelson  
Chandler A. M. Mr. O'Grady Henry  
Demarrah John B. Mr. Parlow David  
Davies Cornelius Mrs. Peter  
Hogle Augustus Snowdon Joseph  
Smith John  
W. W. SMITH, P. M.

#### Married.

In St Armand East, on the 3d inst. by the Rev. James Reid, Mr. Ambrose Spencer, to Miss Mary Thomas, daughter of Capt. Peleg Thomas.

A Female Teacher, who is well qualified, and who can furnish the best of recommendations, wants a situation in a select School. For further particulars inquire of  
P. E. WOODBURY.  
St. Armand West, April 9, 1839.

#### FRELIGHSBURG SCHOOL.

M. R. Pollock continues to keep School in the Frelighsburg Brick School House, and devotes his time solely to the improvement of his Pupils in the different branches of English, Classical, Commercial and Mathematical Education. Mr. P. has accommodation for one or two boarders.  
Frelighsburg, 7th April, 1839.

#### Notice.

ALL persons having or holding claims against the estate of the late Joseph Coon, are requested to present the same without delay to the undersigned for liquidation.  
ARNOLD COON.  
Sutton, Feb. 4 1839.

#### Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a valuable farm comprising 250 acres of the best of and...150 of which are in a high state of cultivation. This farm is situated about one mile south of the village of Phillipsburg, on the stage road, and within one mile of the Province Line. Its locality is delightful, it is well watered and extremely fertile. A large BEE or MARLE is found on the premises, the value of which need not be specified.

The buildings which are in good condition consist of:—

- A Dwelling House 30 by 50 feet.
- A Wood-shed and Waggon-house 24 by 56 feet.
- A Barn 30 by 40 feet.
- and,
- A Barn 30 by 60 feet.

together with

A Cattle shed 24 by 42 feet.  
A large quantity of farming utensils and a fine body of Stock if required. Terms of payment easy. For particulars apply to the Proprietor on the premises.  
LODERICK F. STREITE.  
St. Armand West, 21st August, 1838.

The undersigned ADVOCATE & ATTORNEY has established his office in the house formerly occupied as the Sheriff's office in St. Vincent Street facing the Court house.  
MURDOCH MORISON,  
Montreal 10th Jan. 1839.

#### Notice.

The Officers, non commissioned Officers and Privates of the following Corps of Militia who served during the Late War with the United States, or the Representatives of such among them as are deceased, may have their claims urged to satisfactory issue by the undersigned, who will, in no case make a charge on a claim unless he be successful in causing its being liquidated by the Government. All letters to him to be post paid.

The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th & 6th Battalions Embodied Militia,  
Frontier Light Infantry,  
Fourth Batt. Township Militia,  
Dorchester Provincial Dragoons,  
Corps of Guides,  
Voltegeurs,  
Voyageurs,  
Militia Artillery and Drivers,  
Commissariat Voyageurs.

JAMES H. KERR,

Agent.

Quebec, St. Louis Heights,  
Dec. 29, 1838.

#### New Goods.

THE subscribers having removed from Cooksville to Mississkoui Bay, have just received a good supply of SPRING & SUMMER

#### Goods;

which, together with their former stock, make their assortment complete.

They offer their goods at such reduced prices that they feel confident of receiving their share of the public patronage.

They invite their old customers and the public generally to call and examine prices and qualities before purchasing elsewhere.

Most kinds of produce will be received in exchange for Goods.

A. & H. ROBERTS.

Mississkoui Bay, July 16, 1838.

#### Cash paid for

#### Flax Seed.

The subscriber will pay cash for 2000 Bushels, merchantable

#### Flax Seed;

Delivered at his store, Mississkoui Bay.

W. W. SMITH.

December, 1838.

#### Notice.

The members of the Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of the Counties of Mississkoui and Rouville are hereby notified that all Policies from No. 1 to No. 220 inclusive, and dated previous to 1st Oct. 1837, will expire upon the 1st day of May next at noon.

And further notice is given, that said Policies may be renewed if application is made to the Agents of the company on or before that day, by paying for the Survey, Policy, and one per cent upon the premium notes.—And all persons that apply for insurance after the 1st day of May next will be charged 5 per cent upon their premium Notes, and the usual charges.

by order of the Directors  
P. P. RUSSELL, Secy.  
Phillipsburg March 2d., 1839.

#### Cedar Rails.

WANTED, 2,000 best Cedar Rails with. In a few miles of this village for which cash will be paid. For particulars apply at this office.

Frelighsburg, Dec. 25, 1838.

#### Salt.

2000 BUSHELS Liverpool SALT just received per the Schooner 'Cynthia', and for Sale VERY LOW for Cash, by  
RUSSELL & ROBERTS.  
Mississkoui Bay, August, 1838.

#### Get the worth of your MONEY.

The subscribers have a fine assortment of almost all kinds, of

#### Cooking, Box, & Parlor

#### Stoves,

of different kinds and sizes.  
Hollow Ware,  
Caldron Kettles, &c. &c.,

all which will be sold cheap, and most kinds of produce received in payment, and two years credit is given for young Cattle, if payment made secure.

Gray Full Cloth,  
Flanel cloth, double yarn,  
Socks, Flax Seed,  
Maple Sugar,

wanted in payment.

#### PERLY HALL & SON.

West Berkshire, Oct. 18t, 1838.

#### Spring Goods

O. J. KEMP and CO. have received an as O. sortment of Spring Goods, which will be sold as low as at any store in the County for cash or most kinds of produce.

#### HATS!!

A Good assortment on hand and for Sale, by  
J. B. SEYMOUR.  
Frelighsburg, 20th June, 1838.

#### Fanning Mills

Manufactured, warranted and sold by the subscriber for ten dollars in cash  
HORACE LIVINGSTON.  
St. Albans, 10th Sept, 1838.

#### Notice.

The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping, for sale a quantity of

Cabinet ware & Chairs.  
Wm. HICKOK.  
Cooksville, May, 1838.

#### Public Notice

I Shereby given that all Persons having claims against the estate of the late Joel Rollins of Stanbridge, deceased, are requested to present the same to Seneca Paige, for settlement; and all those indebted to said estate are notified also to settle the same with him. He will attend to said settlements and examination of claims on the 2nd mouday of Februy inst. and each succeeding mouday during Februy and March, at the house of Mr. Levi Stevens, in Dunham, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of said days, as I have employed him to do and transact the said Business for me;—and his (Mr. Paige's) Receipt shall be good and conclusive in favor of all persons indebted, and his allowance in writing shall be considered good so far as the same liquidates any balances against the said estate.

ELIZABETH HAYKES, Tutrix,  
to the estate and minor children.  
Stanbridge, Feby 4th, 1839.

#### MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS

#### AND PHOENIX BITTERS.

The high and envied celebrity which this pre-eminent medicine has acquired for its invariable efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing, not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of Costiveness, Dispepsia, Biliousness and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Settled Pains, Rheumatism, whether Chronic or Inflammatory. Fevers and Agues, obstinate Headaches, Impure state of the Fluids, unhealthy appearance of the skin of weakness, of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these medicines have proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial, will place the LIFE PILLS and PHOENIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

Happy and grateful in the possession of a medicine which effects so much real and permanent good for his fellow creatures, Mr. MOFFATT begs to say, that he cannot abuse the gift of Providence and assail the health of the community by adopting the mercenary practice of recommending them to be taken in inordinate quantities. From two to five pills is an adequate and proper dose of any good medicine in this form; and the excessive quantities which the public are advised to take by other practitioners, only engender the humors and corruptions which they profess to remove. Remove them they may, but they create them first, and the debilitated patient is doomed to be a pill swallower to the end of his days. Mr. Moffat wishes to benefit the public health, and not to destroy it for money.

Prepared and sold by JOHN MOFFATT,  
No. 367 Broadway, New York.

For Sale by

J. WEAD,  
Sheldon, Vt.

#### Ladd's Patent SCALES.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for LADD'S PATENT SCALES, begs to recommend them to Merchants and others, for their cheapness and superior structure. He has now on hand

Patent Potable Scales; an article admirably adapted for Merchants' use, being of a convenient size and unquestionable correctness. Orders for Rail Road or Hay Scales promptly executed.

W. W. SMITH  
Agent for Canada.  
Mississkoui Bay, Ju , 23, 1838.

#### ON SALE.

By the Subscriber for Cash or Credit.

75 Chests and half do.  
Old and Young Hyson,  
Hyson Skin and Black

25 Catties do. do.  
100 Kegs and Boxes of Sup.  
Plug and Cav. Tobacco,  
5 Bbls. paper do.  
15 Bags Coffee,  
20 do. Pepper and Spice,  
25 Matts Cassia,  
25 Boxes Raisins,  
5 Tierces Salaratus,  
75 Quintals Superior  
Table Cod Fish,  
2000 Bushels Liverpool  
and Lisbon Salt,  
W. W. SMITH.  
December, 1838.

#### TEAS.

25 Catties do. do.  
100 Kegs and Boxes of Sup.  
Plug and Cav. Tobacco,  
5 Bbls. paper do.  
15 Bags Coffee,  
20 do. Pepper and Spice,  
25 Matts Cassia,  
25 Boxes Raisins,  
5 Tierces Salaratus,  
75 Quintals Superior  
Table Cod Fish,  
2000 Bushels Liverpool  
and Lisbon Salt,  
W. W. SMITH.  
December, 1838.

#### PREMIUM Cooking Stoves,

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, of Superior Castings, an assortment of the most highly approved

Cooking Stoves,  
with Copper Furniture

—ALSO—  
Parlour Stoves,  
Terms Liberal

W. W. SMITH.  
Mississkoui Bay, Dec. 1838.



# UPPER CANADA.

## Provincial Legislature.

### Resolutions on the State of the Province.

13. Resolved,—That whenever the price of bread stuffs is higher in America than in Europe, the practical operation of the Canada Trade act secures to the American farmer a bounty of at least one shilling and three pence per bushel on all the wheat he grows over the Canadian farmer who may reside in his immediate neighborhood—because whenever the markets in our seaports are higher than in theirs, American grain is admitted free from duty; although whenever the market is higher in New York, our grain is subject to a duty of 1s. 3d. which has the effect of reducing its value at all times in that proportion.

14. Resolved,—That it is desirable, for a correct understanding of this subject, that the Imperial Parliament should feel assured that the views and feelings of the Inhabitants of this Province are in favor of continuing their connection with Great Britain, from an innate feeling of attachment to British Institutions, peculiar to the Inhabitants of Upper Canada, as well as from their general and individual interest.

Because 1st...This is strictly an agricultural country, and it is for their interest that it should remain so...Great Britain furnishes the articles they consume at the cheapest rate, and offers the best markets for their produce; so that if no law whatever existed regulating our commerce, our Trade would naturally be directed to her Ports. 2nd. Every permanent Inhabitant of this Province is, from the peculiar position of the country as before described, a natural rival of the Inhabitants of the United States, inasmuch as he grows the same articles for sale, and purchases the same articles for consumption. His aim and interest, therefore is to sell at higher and purchase at lower rates, which the control of duties by the local legislature, and our connection with Great Britain, would enable him to do. 3rd. The Inhabitants of the two Countries are rivals with respect to their water communication. Every article however small, passing to or from the ocean through our Canals, lessens the price of transportation, increases our Revenues, and thereby adds to our general prosperity; and this rivalry and emulation for the Trade of the Great Western Country, will always ensure the continuance of this feeling. 4th. If the Canadas were even formed into a separate and independent Government, it would not accord with their interest or feelings to become a part of the American Republic; inasmuch as the individual States have not the control of the Revenues arising from foreign commerce collected at their Ports; but these Revenues are, with them, divided throughout the Union. Whereas the United Legislature of the two Provinces, would appropriate the entire Revenues so collected, for the exclusive benefit of the Canadas.

15. Resolved,—That by admitting grain and flour, the growth of British North America, into the ports of Great Britain free from duty, a mutual advantage will be conferred on the Inhabitants of the Provinces as well as those of Great Britain, by carrying into practical operation the system of Free Trade and perfect reciprocity between the subjects of the Mother Country and her Colony.

16. Resolved,—That whereas the Imperial Parliament has already ceded to Canada the Revenue derived from Foreign Commerce, to be appropriated by the Provincial Legislatures for the exclusive benefit of these Provinces; and whereas the Home Government has also consented to relinquish the Casual and Territorial Revenue for the same purpose: this House is incapable of assigning any reason why the regulation of those duties should not be placed under the control of the Colonial Legislature, when the true interests and feelings of the inhabitants are more correctly understood by the members of the Imperial Parliament.

17. Resolved,—That the arrival of the Earl of Durham, as Her Majesty's High Commissioner, who, in his first Proclamation, issued on the 29th of May last, at Quebec, promised that he would 'lay the foundation of such a system of government as would protect the rights and interests of all classes, allay all the dissensions, and permanently establish, under divine Providence, that wealth, greatness, and prosperity of which such inextinguishable elements are to be found in these fertile countries,' was received with the most lively and generous satisfaction throughout all her Majesty's Colonies in British North America.

18. Resolved,—That the general disappointment felt by the inhabitants of these Colonies at the departure of His Excellency was heightened by the sanguine expectations they had thus been induced to form; and they lament that any occurrence should have taken place in the Imperial Parliament to induce his premature return to Great Britain before the alterations he had intended to propose in the constitution of these Colonies could be submitted for the consideration of the inhabitants.

19. Resolved,—That it may truly be said that the elements which constitute the wealth greatness and prosperity of this fertile country are inexhaustible; they are to be found in our most favourable natural position, and the amount and application of the revenues we should command. A canal of only twenty-eight miles in length, with 160 feet Lockage connects the ocean with Lake Ontario, (that part leading thro'

Upper Canada, being one half, is already nearly finished.) Another of the same length connects Lake Ontario with Lake Erie, which may be completed on similar dimensions by widening the Welland Canal. By this communication, when finished, the immense trade and commerce of the western and southern parts of this continent would be secured, and the Canadas restored to the same natural advantages and decided superiority they possessed previous to the construction of the Erie Canal in the United States.

20. Resolved,—That on the completion of those improvements a revenue would be derived from the following sources:—

- 1st. From Foreign Commerce.
- 2d. From Internal Resources.
- 3d. From Proceeds of Land, Casual and Territorial Revenue.
- 4th. From Tolls collected from the products of Canada, and
- 5th. From Tolls collected from the products of the United States.

21. Resolved,—That the advantages those different sources of revenue will confer on Canada may be better understood by contrasting their application in the United States...the different States singly—Upper and Lower Canada as at present divided—and Canada as it should be under one Legislature.

First.—The duty raised by Foreign Commerce. In the United States the revenue from this source is applied for the exclusive benefit of the General Government. Although near one half of the entire revenue is collected at the port of New York, that State has no control over any portion of it.

In Canada this revenue is applied for general purposes; but, for want of concert and co-operation between the two Legislatures, its application has but partially contributed to the prosperity of the country; whereas, were the control under one Legislature, this immense and constantly increasing revenue would be annually applied to pay the interest on the capital required for the construction of our various improvements, give an impulse to the general prosperity of the country, and confer advantages on Canada possessed by no other single State in the Union.

Second.—The duty from internal resources. In the United States the revenue derived from this source forms the basis of the prosperity of New York and Pennsylvania. In the former it consists of per centage on auction sales, and duty on salt, with which the State paid the interest on the loan contracted for constructing its canals and other improvements, and sustaining them until the progressive increase of tolls enabled them to undertake others.

In Canada not one farthing has been derived from this source, arising from an unnatural boundary line and division of power under two Legislatures: whereas by a united Legislature we should possess the same power, and by a similar application would realise the same result.

Third.—The proceeds from the sales of lands.

In the United States the revenue derived from this source is under the control of the General Government. Its appropriation by the old States has been principally to create a fund for general education; in the new States for the purpose of aiding in their various improvements. Hence the States of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, but recently known as such, have singly undertaken a greater extent of internal improvement than all the provinces in British North America put together. Their Legislatures authorize the negotiation of large sums of money in London and various parts of Europe for their construction, issue State stock and sell their lands to meet the interest on the capital required until the works are completed. After this fund is exhausted, the progressive increase of the tolls of their canals sustains them...Thus from the proceeds of sales of lands is the prosperity of the inland States to be attributed.

In Canada, this branch of Revenue is still retained under the control of the Home Government; or, in effect, under the direction of the Executive Government, by whose recommendation the proceeds are applied. The Lands have been apportioned as follows:—The one-seventh for the benefit of a protestant clergy—another one-seventh, called the Crown Reserves, has been sold to the Canada Company—another portion has been appropriated for the endowment of a University at Toronto...and a few acres (comparatively) for District Schools. The remainder has been sold to individuals, which with the proceeds of Timber, Fines, Forfeitures, Licenses for Ferries, &c., &c., &c., compose the Fund called the Casual and Territorial Revenue, estimated at £40,000 per annum,—many items of which may be properly expended...still not one farthing has ever been paid into the Treasury, and does not contribute to the prosperity of the country. Even the proceeds of the sales of the Clergy Reserves, Indian Lands, and University Fund, are either funded in England or withheld from aiding in any way to increase the Capital of the Country, although all our public works are discontinued for the want of it.

Fourth.—The Revenue derived from Toll from the products of Canada, is only peculiar from the extent of country which will supply those two short canals.

Fifth.—The Revenue derived from Toll on the products of the Southern and Western parts of the United States, is an advantage which no single State in the Union can possess.

Nature has favored us with a less distance and less elevation to connect those inland seas with the Western ocean, than

any other route or communication whatever. Already three-fourths of the Toll collected on the Welland Canal is from products—the growth and consumption of the Inhabitants residing in the Western parts of the United States, which pass to and from the Hudson by the Oswego canal. On the opening of the St. Lawrence Canal, the products of that entire region will become tributary to us for this Revenue, which it will be their interest to pay and which in a few years will defray the interest on the construction of those works; and future ages will applaud the wisdom of the Legislature who constructed them on a scale of sufficient magnitude to ensure this traffic.

22. Resolved,—That the foregoing exposition of the Revenue, which has been under the control of a divided Legislature, and its application, contrasted with the limited Revenue under the control of any single State in the American Union, and its application producing results which have contributed to the prosperity of the one, and depression of the other, exhibits the best proof of our defective system, or the most palpable mismanagement.

23. Resolved,—That in the opinion of this House, a Union of the two Provinces, having in view the permanent security of British interests, would remedy those glaring evils, and place Canada in that elevated position contemplated by the Earl of Durham, with the least delay and least difficulty; and that it will not interfere with or retard any ulterior arrangements.

24. Resolved,—That the inhabitants of this province have long waited with unexampled patience, with the hope that the various Commissioners appointed by the Home Government would produce some beneficial change in their condition—but that all such attempts have hitherto failed; and they have no confidence that any Commissioners sent from England, with whatever powers they may be invested, can effect the objects contemplated, without producing a delay, which must prove ruinous to the best interests of the entire colony.

25. Resolved,—That after all discussion and due consideration, it is the imperative duty of this House to submit these measures to the Imperial Parliament, in a clear, comprehensive, and forcible manner, with as little delay as possible; in the hope, that after being thus urged, from year to year, they will receive that consideration due to subjects involving the future peace, happiness & welfare, of this important Province.

## TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment, if made by or before the expiration of the first nine months.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

## STANDARD AGENTS.

H. T. Robinson, Frost Village, Shefford. S. & S. Reid, Stanstead. C. H. Huntington, St. Albans, Vt. Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham. P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford. Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill. Elijah Crockett, St. Armand. W. W. Smith, P. M., Philipsburg. Galloway Freleigh, Bedford. P. Cowan, Nelsonville, Dunham. Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville. Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome. P. H. Knowlton, Brome. Samuel Wood, Farnham. Whipple Wells, Farnham. Wm. Hickok Cooksville. Henry Boright, Sutton. Levi A. Colt, Pottam.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Missisquoi Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Freleighsburg, all payments must be made.

## Beware!

THE subscriber having lost the two notes of hand following, viz:—one dated the 10th Nov. 1835 for £4 10 Cy. drawn by Philip Rutter, in favor of George Gardner, due ten days after date; and the other dated 10 Nov. 1835, for £2 10 Cy. drawn also by Philip Rutter, in favor of George Gardner, due on the 1st January, 1836, and both indorsed to the subscriber; therefore warns all persons against purchasing or negotiating the same.

P. COWAN. Nelsonville, Dunham, 9th July, 1835.

## Estate of Simon P. Lalanne.

THE subscriber having been duly appointed Curator for the estate of the late Simon P. Lalanne, in his life time residing in the village of Freleighsburg, deputy Registrar for the county of Missisquoi, hereby gives notice that all indebted to the deceased, must settle their accounts forthwith, and requests all having claims against him, to bring in the same with as little delay as possible.

JAS. MOIR FERRES. 11th May, 1835.

## Bark.

100 Cords Bark, wanted by the subscriber. PLINY WOODBRY

## TO PRINTERS.

WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders that they have formed a partnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious, & unhealthy process of casting type by hand a desideratum by the European foundry, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested, and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The letter Foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-four lines Pica. The book a new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Rust Printing presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturer's prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Lugs and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen. E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.



## To Emigrants and others in search of Lands for Settlement.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament, offer for Sale a number of FARMS under good Cultivation and ready for immediate occupation—TOWN LOTS, MILLS and MILL SITES, and WILD LANDS, in portions of any extent from 50 Acres upwards. These Properties are situated in the District of St. Francis in the Eastern Township of Lower Canada, one of the most flourishing portions of British America. They are held under the Soccage Tenure, direct from the Crown free of all feudal burdens whatsoever. The Eastern Townships are centrally situated, at a distance of from 50 to 80 miles only, from Montreal and Quebec. They are well watered and possessed of excellent Roads. The soil is equal in fertility to that of any part of the Continent. The appearance of the Country is highly picturesque and the Climate is eminently salubrious. Every description of Grain & Root Crops cultivated in Great Britain is found to succeed in this District, amply repaying the labours of its cultivation, and Cattle, Horses and Sheep are raised with great advantage as articles of export to the neighboring great markets.

The Settlement of VICTORIA, founded by the Company in 1836, now contains a large and thriving population, principally British Agriculturalists, two Villages with Mills, Stores, Taverns, &c., and is laid open to the accession of persons of capital and respectability desirous of forming a future independence for themselves and their families.

The Prices of the Company's Lands vary according to circumstances, from Five Shillings per Acre and upwards. The Terms of Sale are accordingly advantageous, six years being allowed for payment by annual instalments. The Eastern Townships are reached from Quebec, Montreal and Port St. Francis on the St. Lawrence, by direct roads from these places, and from New York via the Hudson River, Lake Champlain, Burlington, and Stanstead.

Application may be addressed to the Commissioners of the Company, at Sherbrooke, Lower Canada. Sherbrooke, April, 1835.

## Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has opened

## BOOKS OF REGISTRY,

in which descriptions of property for SALE or LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis) every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that D5: for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

## JAMES COURT.

Montreal 21st. August 1837. V2.—20 2 St Joseph Street (near the wharf m

## Watches.

CYLINDER, alarm, repeating & English, French and Swiss watches, just received and for sale at the Jewellery shop opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt. by

## C. H. HUNTINGTON.

May, 25th, 1835.

SILVER table, desert, tea, cream, salt and mustard spoons, sugar tongs, watch chains, spectacles, ever point pencils, toothpicks, Thimbles and tape needles just received at the Jewellery Shop, opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt.

## C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1835.

PLAIN and tipped flutes, fifes, clarinet reeds bass viol and violin strings, percussion caps and pills; water paints, letter seals, ivory eyelets, pins, needles, goggles and spectacles, to suit all ages; steel and ribbon watch chains, steel and gilt keys; hair pins, tweezers and ear picks, guard chains, beads hooks and eyes, &c. &c., just received and for sale cheap for cash, by

## C. H. HUNTINGTON.

SHELL and horn twist, combs, shell and horn side combs, ivory and horn pocket combs and fine tooth ivory combs; hair, tooth and shaving brushes; pocket books and wallets, silk, cotton and leather purses, scissors, razors, pocket, pen and dirk knives, Fomey's superior razor straps just received and for sale cheap, by

## C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt. 29th May, 1835.

Just received and for sale, opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt., German silver guard chains, German silver table, tea and desert spoons, German silver mounted spectacles, also, Plated Table and tea spoons sugar tongs and soup ladles.

## C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1835.

BRITANNIA coffee pots, tea pots, tumblers, ink stands, shaving boxes and revolving castors with from four to six bottles; brass candlesticks, snuffers and trays; tea bells, snuff boxes, sun dials and pocket compasses, sun glasses, steel busks, Elastic ties, &c. for sale cheap by

## C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Opposite the Court House, St. Albans Vt., 20th May, 1835.

OPPOSITE the Court House, St. Albans, has just received a good assortment of (old Beads, fine and jeweller's gold, finger rings both plain and set; ladies and gentlemen's Breast Pins, watch keys and Seals.

## C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1835.

C. H. HUNTINGTON would take this opportunity to inform his friends and customers that he has just returned from New York with a general assortment of watches, silver spoons, gold heads & jewellery which he offers at reduced prices, at his shop opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt.

Eight day brass clocks manufactured and warranted correct time keepers. Clocks and watches repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms.

## New Work!

On the first of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal size, & neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work

## THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

Edited by

WILLIAM E. BURTON,

To whom all original Communications will be addressed.

The announcement of a new Periodical, in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, 'Every Body's Album,' the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation at once equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as 'eagles soar, above the ken of man,' nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruse predilections nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters 'caviare to the milton.' In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book...an epitome of life's adjuncts...a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and didactic...graphic delineations of men and manners...free and spirited translation of the lighter portions of the Literature of continental Europe. A series of original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current Literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE U. STATES.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum payable in advance...but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet the earliest attention.

## Canadian Christian Examiner & Presbyterian Review.

Published at Niagara, U. C.

THIS Work contains Original Essays, Letters, Reviews, on Doctrinal and Practical Subjects in Religion. Dissertations on Ecclesiastical Discipline and Polity—on Select Periods of the History of the Church—on education—on laws affecting public morality, &c. Sketches of the lives of eminently useful and holy men. Subordinate articles, original or selected, on the progress, and character of any particular modern heresy—on schemes for promoting the kingdom of Christ—remonstrances against prevailing sins—letters on the spread of Religion in any particular locality, &c. Registers of the proceedings of various Ecclesiastical bodies—of the General assembly, and of Synods and Presbyteries in Scotland—of the Synod of Ulster—of Presbyteries in England—of Synods and Presbyteries in the British Colonies—and of various Religious bodies throughout the world. Reports of Missionary Societies—communications from Missionaries, under the directions of the Synod of Canada—records of facts in Science and natural History, illustrative of Divine wisdom and goodness. Summaries of political intelligence, domestic, national and foreign.

The Christian Examiner is published in the beginning of every month, each number consisting of 32 pages, stitched in colored paper, forwarded to subscribers by mail or otherwise, at 10s. per annum, payable in advance.

ARMOUR & RAMSEY, Agents.